

Federal Security Agency
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS

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Seven thousand enrollees in 35 Civilian Conservation Corps camps in 27 States last year impounded water, constructed patrol roads and bridges, and built fences for the benefit of wild animals, according to the annual report submitted by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior to J. J. McEntee, Director of the CCC. The CCC youths will continue developmental work on 42 national wildlife refuges administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Director said.

Commenting on the work of the enrollees, W. C. Henderson, assistant director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, declared in his report that many of the refuges "have been transformed from what literally were biological deserts to areas of great attractiveness to wildlife."

National defense as well as the Nation's wildlife benefited from the activities of these youths, Mr. Henderson asserted.

"Apart from the roads, communication facilities, lookout towers, and other physical improvements made by the youths, the primary feature of the program is that thousands of young men are being given practical training for many important defense positions," he said.

Of the 610,000 enrollee hours devoted to training, some 300,000 were given to instruction in truck, tractor, and dragline operation, auto mechanics, welding, surveying, handling dynamite, and the construction of buildings, bridges, dams and roads.

This training is supplemental to the actual field work, the wildlife official reported. Enrollees in Fish and Wildlife Service camps operated 800 trucks, 138 tractors and tractor trail builders, 64 graders, 39 draglines, and other types of equipment under skilled supervision.

"Most important of all," Mr. Henderson pointed out, "is that each enrollee is taught to do his job safely and efficiently whether he is working alone or as a member of a work crew.

"The extent to which wildlife, particularly waterfowl, respond to the improved habitat created by the CCC enrollees is astonishing," Mr. Henderson added. "Tremendous numbers of birds now concentrate on the improved areas during migration periods."

Improvement projects usually include construction of dams, dykes, levees, ditches and other water-control structures, nesting islands, wildlife shelters, bridges, lookout towers, fire lanes, telephone lines, and buildings. The enrollees also plant marsh and aquatic vegetation, as well as trees, shrubs, vines, and soil-binding grasses, and are responsible for other biological or engineering work necessary for the restoration, development, and efficient management of the refuge areas.

NOTE TO EDITORS; Below is a list of the refuges, towns, and States in which a camp is now located.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Wildlife Refuge</u>	<u>Town</u>
Alabama	Wheeler	Hartselle
Arkansas	White River	St. Charles
California	Sacramento	Willows
California	Tule Lake	Tulelake
Delaware	Bombay Hook	Smyrna
Florida	St. Marks	Wakulla
Georgia	Okefenokee	Folkston
Louisiana	Sabine	Hackberry
Maine	Moosehorn	Ayers
Michigan	Seney	Germfask
Minnesota	Mud Lake	Middle River
Minnesota	Tamarac	Detroit Lakes
Minnesota	Rice Lake	East Lake
Missouri	Swan Lake	Sumner
Montana	Medicine Lake	Medicine Lake
Nevada	Charles Sheldon	Winnemucca
Nevada	Ruby Lake	Ruby Valley
New Jersey	Brigantine	Absecon
New Mexico	Bosque del Apache	San Antonio
New Mexico	Bitter Lake	Roswell
New York	Montezuma	Port Byron
North Carolina	Pea Island	Manteo
North Carolina	Mattamuskeet	New Holland
North Dakota	Upper Souris	Foxholm

<u>State</u>	<u>National Wildlife Refuge</u>	<u>Town</u>
North Dakota	Des Lacs	Kenmare
North Dakota	Lower Souris	Kramer
Oklahoma	Wichita	Cache
Oregon	Malheur (Five Mile BS 1)	Burns
Oregon	Malheur (Sod House BS 2)	Burns
Oregon	Hart Mountain	Lakeview
South Carolina	Savannah River	Hardeeville
Texas	Arkansas	Austwell
Utah	Bear River	Brigham
Utah	Ogden Bay	Hooper
Virginia	Back Bay	Pungo
Wisconsin	Necedah	Finley